The CANADIAN PHILATELIST

JUNE

CONTENTS:

WESTERN COLLECTORS (Illustrated) No. 3.—Dr. Morell.

THE VANISHING HEADS.—by Bertha C. Foster.

JUVENILE COLUMN.

EDITORIAL.

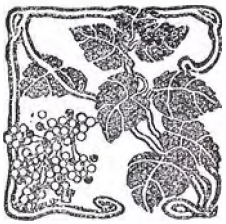
NEW ISSUES, ETC.

PUBLISHER'S PAGE.

Andrew King

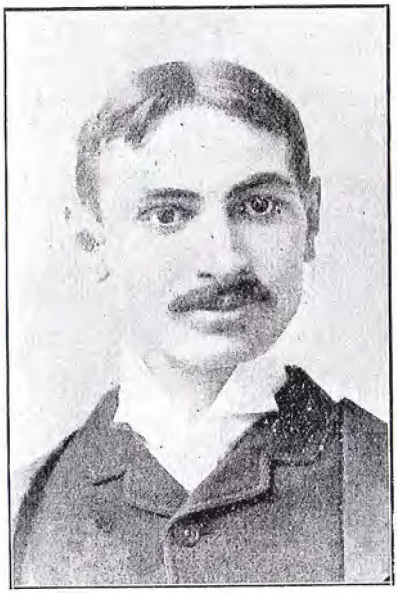
PUBLISHED AT ROULEAU, SASK., CAN.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25c. PER YEAR.



All we want to say this month is this: Eventually you will subscribe for "The Canadian Philatelist." Why not now? We are sending out a large number of sample copies this month. If you receive a copy it is an intimation that we think you should subscribe.

—The Publisher.



DR. HARRY MORELL

(Continued from Page 35)
the quality of gum is changed quarterly. In winter soft gum is used, while in summer a harder grade is applied to the postage stamps; and is is highly important always to keep a sharp watch on the mucilage to insure a quality least likely to cause the sheets to stick together by reason of the dampness of the atmosphere.

The mucilage is prepared in accordance with a time honored formula. and for boiling the strange concoction there are installed in the basement of the Bureau of Engraving three giant kettles, each of which will hold fully one hundred gallons.

If placed end to end, the stamps printed for use of the American people each year would girdle the globe nearly four times. Under normal conditions between ten million and twenty million stamps are printed at the building during an ordinary working day of eight hours, but under the stress of unusual conditions, when the great print shop has been in operation night and day, an average of over forty million stamps has been produced in twenty-four hour.

Inasmuch as the average consumption of stamps at the present time is about sixteen million a day, the bureau can usually more than keep pace with the transient demand but the requires that there shall be kept on hand in the storage vaults at the Bureau one hundred million one-cent stamps and twice as many of the two-cent denomination, and some care is required to see to it that this measure is not depleted.

Each sheet of stamps is counted dozens of times during the process of manufacture, and if a single sheet is missing when the hour arrives for ceasing work, every employee of the division where it has disappeared is compelled to remain in the building until the missing bit of paper is found. At night the plates from which the stamps are printed are carefully checked off and locked up in great vaults fitted with time locks.

When an old issue of postage stamps is retired and a new series comes to take its place there is a great conflagration in a specially prepared furnace in the basement of the general post office at Washington; for here all the left over stamps are cremated.

Uncle Sam maintains a bookkeeping account with every postmaster in his service, and when an issue of stamps is called in for retirement. every bit of paper received at the postal headquarters must be counted and credited to the postmaster, who returned it. Occasionally, the government finds itself with a heavy stock of superannuated stamps on hand. Thus after the Pan-Anamerican exposition a million dollars worth of stamps were fed to the flames.

The Canadian Philatelist

Vol. 1. Rouleau, Sask., June 15, 1910 No. 3

New British Colonial Issues

By John. H. C. Fernley.

NORTHERN Nigeria—The ½d. stamp of this colony has now been issued in green on multiple C.A. paper.

½d. Green.

Gibraltar—The 2s. value has appeared in the colors to conform to the Colonial color scheme on multiple C.A. paper.

2s., purple on blue.

Cape Colony—A new shade of the current 4d. stamp in bright olive green has just been received. This stamp is not likely to have a very long life as the 4d. on chalky paper has been seen.

4d., bright olive green.

Straits Settlements—A further addition to the stamps of this colony, the 50c. having been received in the postal union colors of black on green, multiple C.A. paper.

50c., black on green.

Queensland—The ½d. and 5d. values have both appeared on Crown A paper, the ½d. value in a new shade of green.

½d. green. 5d. brown.

South Australia—New shades of the four lower values perf. 12x11½ on the 4d. stamp in orange instead of orange-red have appeared. In the latter stamp the value is 17½ mm. long.

Perf. 12x11½, Crown A.: ½d green, 1d. carmine, 2d violet, 5d, purple.

Perf. 12, Crown A, value 17½ mm.: 4d. orange.

Trinidad — Official stamps have been received—printed on the last issue (without numerals of value).

Issue of 1904-07, overprinted "Official": ½d. green, 1d. carmine.

Solomon Islands— The 5s. stamp has appeared in the new postal union color.

British East Africa—50 rupees, M.C.A.

Jamaica—3c brown on yellow.

Gibraltar—2c. green and red new shade.

Gwailior—3 pies, grey, "Service."

Australia—½d. Unpaid.

South Australia—1s. brown, perf. 12½.

New Zealand—King's head, ½d. green, 2d. mauve, 3d. brown, 4d. orange, 5d. chocalate, 6d. carmine, 8d. blue, 1s. vermillion, 1d red new type.

Papua—Perf. 11, white paper, wmk. sideways: ½d. green and black, 2d purple and black, 2½d blue and black, 4d brown and

(Continued on Page 34)

Western Collectors.
No. 3.

DR. HARRY MORELL.

HARRY Morell, M.D., C.M., Trinity Medical College, Toronto; M.D., C.M., University of Victoria, Cobourg, Ont.; Fellow of Trinity Medical College, Toronto; Fellow of Royal Microscopical Society, London; late acting Asst. Surgeon U.S. Army; member American Medical and Minnesota State Medical Associations and S. W. Minnesota and Crow River Valley Medical Societies, is one of the most prominent of western collectoss. Although a busy practitioner, he has not altogether forgotten his old hobby. We only need to say that Dr. Morell was a one time Secretary of the Toronto Philatelic Society and counterfeit detector of the old Canadian Philatelic Society, to impress on our readers the enthusiasm he once had. He was also publisher, way back in the eighties of the first stamp collectors' directory in the Dominion. He now resides in Regina.

THE VANISHING HEADS

By Bertha C. Foster, Author of "Rose Celeste," etc.

THE new seven penny stamp was out. It lay on the counter, among all the later issues of English stamps,—a dull, slate coloured portrait of the man for whom the whole Empire was mourning. Three days ago muffled bells had tolled the news, flags, half mast high had waved it,—that Edward, the Peacemaker's short reign was over. In his London home he lay in state, while crowds—such as had never before assembled in such dense masses—flocked to pay their last homage to the King they honored and loved. Surely no monarch was so beloved, no man so popular, as the one who lay sleeping his last long sleep in Buckingham Palace?

The old stamp dealer took up the new portrait of the King, which had appeared on the stamp just three days after that same King was dead.

"It seems sort of appropriate that it should be grey," he said, musingly, "almost looks like mourning. Well, it will be called in soon, like the original, it's reign will be short."

He shook his head and took out his spectacles and wiped them slowly with his spotted red handkerchief. "I've seen a-many heads go and come on stamps," he muttered, "but never one that I've been so loth to lose. Forty years I've dealt in stamps, and many's the kings and queens that have come and gone, but King Edward's death has seemed like a personal loss to us all. I'm an old man, and I remember seeing him married in St. George's Chapel, Windsor to his beautiful bride 'the sea king's daughter from over the sea.' I remember the time when he was so ill, and the nation thought their Prince was going to be taken from them. Then I saw him at his mother's funeral, a brave man, bowed with grief—and later I watched the bulletins when daily we expected to lose our uncrowned king. Then, when once again he was strong and well, I went to Westminster Abbey, and saw the crown placed on his head.

Eleven months after his accession the proclamation concerning the issue of new stamps with his head upon them, was made. I have still the penny and half-penny ones I bought that day. Little did I think that I should live to go to his funeral—that a new stamp would be issued with his head upon it after his death."

He placed the spectacles again on his nose, and almost reverently laid the new stamp down. He was old, and his mind was not so clear as it used to be, but his love for the late sovereign

Continued on Page 33

Our Juvenile Column

BY VETERAN

SOME explanation of philatelic terms may be useful to my young readers:

Perforation—The small holes punched around stamps to seperate them from each other. There are different sizes of perforation, which a measured by means of a perforation guage, many distinct issues being only distinguished by the size of the perforation. Stanley Gibbons and Co., in their first editions of the famous Imperial Album, I believe were the first firm to make a feature of perforations, space being provided for the 1863 issue of Austria, the perforations on these stamps being very distinct.

Imperforate—Having no perforations.

Rouletted---An early method of perforation by means of small slits instead of punched holes.

Watermark---A design worked into the paper, and which can generally be seen by holding the stamp up to the light. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that stamps without a watermark are necessarily forgeries; only some have watermarks.

Surcharge---Something overprinted on a stamp, generally a new value.

Obsolete---Out of issue, no longer used.

Fiscal---Used for revenue, not postage, purposes.

Plate numbers---Small numbers appearing on some of the earlier issues of Great Britain, and denoting the plate from which the stamp was printed.

Cancellation---Post-mark.

Face value---The value printed on the face of a stamp; its value for postage use.

Bi-colored---Printed in two colors.

Provisional---A stamp temporarily surcharged with a fresh value.

On account of so many imitators, the Red Cross stamps issued in the United States at Christmas, will in future be known as Christmas Red Cross "seals." The post office department will in future prohibit the use of non-postage stamps on the face of mail matter, but the stamps may be affixed on the back of mail matter as seals. A competition for a new design is now in progress, and any one wishing to send in designs should communicate with Chas. L. Magee, Secretary American Red Cross Society, care of War Department, Washington, D. C.

Arrangements have been made between the British Post Office and the Canadian Northern Railway Co., by which letters for Canada will be carried by the express steamers of the Royal line. The first steamer, the Royal Edward, has made a fast trip from Bristol.

The Canadian Philatelist

A Monthly Publication
Devoted to Philately.

Subscription Price 25c. per year.

Edited by Stephen Golder.

Andrew King, Publisher, Rouleau, Sask.

ADVERTISING RATES:
One Page, 12 in., $5.00. Half Page, 6 in., $2.50. Quarter Page, 3 in., $1.25., One in., 50c. Liberal discount on time contracts. Send copy to Business Office, Box B, Rouleau, Sask. Forms close on 10th of each month.

Exchanges are requested to send one copy to S. Golder, 1761 Scarth St., Regina, Sask., and one to Andrew King, Rouleau, Sask. Similar exchange will be given.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS:
Wallace & McBean, 50 King St., Winnipeg, Man.
Webb Stamp Co., Boonton, N.J.

The Postage Stamp League.

MR. Fred J. Melville, ever to the fore in any scheme to benefit the study of philately bids fair to make a success of a new organization he has just started on the way, called The Postage stamp league. The society is to be international, accepting members from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and will not interfere in any way with existing societies. Its main objects, as set forth in the prospectus, are to extend the popularity of the stamp collecting hobby with the great general public, by instituting and encouraging lantern lectures, assisting the formation of philatelic societies in districts where none already exist, helping societies by loaning lantern slides and lectures, and by scattering broadcast bright and informative pamphlets for distribution in schools, literary societies, etc.

One of the great points the new society will pay particular attention to is the especial value of stamp collecting as a pastime for invalids. This should be a great boon to those who are shut out from the ordinary occupations and pleasures of life. The hopeless invalid, confined to his or her room year in and year out, or at most, able to be wheeled on the verandah on sunny days, is of all persons the one who will derive most enjoyment and comfort from stamp collecting.

We wish Mr. Melville all the success he deserves and if we can do anything in Canada to help along the good cause, shall be pleased.

MR. G. Shaw Scott, writing to the London Times says: "Is not the moment an appropriate one to consider whether it is possible to obtain a design more worthy of this nation than is that to be found on the present postage stamps? The latter are generally admitted to be seriously lacking in artistic merit. On several the value is not indicated in numerals as it should be. Finally, the new design should indicate clearly the country of origin of the stamps."

The new King—George V.—being himself a stamp collector, immediately becomes an

important figure in the philatelic world. His philatelic taste is expected to manifest itself in the early designs which will be prepared and the new productions will be eagerly looked forward to by all lovers of our pastime. "King George" issues are not likely to appear until the end of the year.

The new issue craze will receive a new impetus, as numerous countries beside Great Britain are contemplating fresh varieties.

THE knowledge that philately gives of the state of the fine arts in various stamp producing countries proves that it is a science. It shows clearly by demonstration and by comparision the history, language, geography, chronology, politics and the fine arts of the many countries that issue stamps.

The revenue or bill stamps of Canada present upon their face the most truthful likeness of Queen Victoria known to exist. The collector can trace the change of governments, regencies, insurrections, rebellions and confederacies. Upon the simple postage stamp can be studied the rise, decline and fall of empires, monarchies and republics. The displacement of the stamps of the Roman States of the Church and the Kingdom of Naples, tells of the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy. The disappearance of the Confederate stamps from circulation told of the close of the Civil War in America. The absence from circulation, of the beautiful stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia heralded the fact of the Confederation of these provinces under the Dominion of Canada. The rise of the German Empire made obsolete various continental stamps as well as those of Alsace and Lorraine.

PRIMARILY, philately is an intellectual pursuit. It teaches geography and history. It developes a taste for art and science and stimulates research in nearly every branch of learning. Postage stamp collecting is subject to more or les ridicule simply because the idea of gathering parcels of torn and seeming useless stamps is absurd. A collection of paintings, prints or engravings is never subjected to ridicule, yet postage stamps have in their designing and execution the same care bestowed upon them as the finest engraving. By its relation to the fine arts, philately brings to notice the art of the many countries issuing stamps. It likewise shows the progress made in these countries in designing, engraving, lithography and printing. Philately, too has produced the development of a unique class of designers, among whom are found the portrait, figure, heraldic and arabesque artist.

PHILATELY in Chili is coming to the front, the latest

stamp paper in that interesting country, "Tarapaca Filatelico" has just been issued at Iquique.

THE imperforate 2c Lincoln and 2c Hudson-Fulton commemorative stamps issued last year have been completely exhausted. The 2c Alaska-Yukon issue is said to be available at some of the larger post offices. The quantity issued of each of these stamps imperforate is given as follows:

Lincoln, 1,273,900.
Alaska-Yukon, 422,600.
Hudson-Fulton, 216,480.

NEW stamps for Azores were placed on sale at Ponta Delgada, April 1st. There will be no new issue for Funchal, Madeira, as the new Portugese stamps were issued in the Island of Maderia on the same date.

THE United States post office requires 40,000,000 sheets of paper annually, and the stamps are printed at the rate of 1,000,000 a day. One machine will turn out 1,600 stamps per minute, and six presses are kept running simultaneously. Rigid account is demanded of every sheet of paper and every ounce of ink and gum. After printing a sheet of 300 stamps it is quartered, and if a single stamp is torn or mutilated the whole 100 stamps of the quarter sheet are burned. So careful has the count been that not a single stamp has been lost in over thirty-seven years.

KING George V has approved the design of the first postage stamps of his reign. These include a half cent and a five cent stamp for Newfoundland.

THE new sevenpenny stamp in grey bearing the head of King Edward, was on sale in Great Britain for the first time on Monday, May 9th, three days after the monarch's death. The stamp is watermarked Crown, perforated 14. On account of its unusual value, being the first stamp of its denomination issued, it is likely to become rare.

"The Winnipeg Hobbyist, a stamp collector's magazine of wide fame, has published an article in its last issue, entitled 'An Old Time Collector.' The subject treated is William Trant, the city police magistrate, who is a loyal follower of this interesting hobby. Stewart Golder, of this city, and editor of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST, has portrayed in an interesting manner the life and works of the local man, dealing particularly with this phase of his career." — Regina Standard, May 16th.

"The Canadian Philatelist" and "The New York Philatelist," both for one year for 35c.

was as strong as ever, and his passion for stamps. Though he was a dealer, he had a wonderful collection of his own, which he gloated over, as a miser his gold. A childish, half doting, lonely old man to the outside world, but in reality happy and contented enough. But the death of his beloved sovereign seemed to have quite unhinged his remaining senses. He would set[illegible] to nothing. He closed his shop, and sat indoors all day, pouring over his collection of English stamps. "The vanishing heads" he called them, and to each one some incident was connected in his memory.

The night before the King's funeral he wrote a letter—a strange epistle which was found a few days later. It was addressed to "His Majesty, King George V," and read as follows:

"Your Majesty.—I take the liberty of writing to you because I understand you are a collector of stamps, and being a collector myself I thought, seeing how as I have no kith or kin of my own, maybe you would not be offended if I left you my stamps in my will. They are a tidy little lot and worth quite a bit of money, and I've spent considerable time over them; "my vanishing heads" (I mean my British collection) are my favorites, each one is like a story book to me. Now, with the new seven-penny one, which bears the picture of your beloved father, our gracious King, I am closing my collection. To-morrow I go to see his funeral, and somehow, I don't think I shall live to see you crowned, or see your head upon our stamps. I hope your Majesty will pardon the presumption of this letter. I am an old man, but I want to see that my stamps are appreciated, so I send them, with respectful homage to you."

The letter was signed by the old stamp dealer, and stamped ready for posting—but it was never posted. In the casualty ward of St. George's Hospital he died, the evening of the King's funeral. He had been knocked down, and run over during the procession, but it was after the cortege had passed. Poor, lonely old "crank," he would not have chosen a more fitting ending than to die as the body of the only man, he loved passed by.

The Philatelic Journal of America in its issue of May 15 publishes a beautifully illustrated supplement of Walter Clarke Bellow's history of the stamps of Campeche, the most remarkable postage stamp ever issued.

From Whitfield, King & Co. we learn that the 70 kopees brown and orange, of the old Russian type is now issued with the chemical crossed lines on the face, and has been surcharged for use in Russian post offices in China. Low values of the new type have been received.

(Continued from Page 27)
black, 6d green and black; perf. 12½, 1d red and black, 1s. orange and black.

Borneo---18c, unsurcharged.

King George Stamps

IN due course the head of King George will replace that of King Edward upon the postage stamps and coinage of the British Empire. Upon the coins King George will look to the left like Queen Victoria, instead of to the right, like King Edward, as the position alternates in succeeding reigns.

The designs will be submitted to the King—who is an authority on stamps---and will be afterwards set out in a Royal Proclamation. It was eleven months after the accession of King Edward before the proclamation concerning the new issues was made.

How Stamps are Made

THE following article by Frank H. Sweet, in the New York Tribune Magazine, tells how the United States stamps are manufactured:

Of late years, the United States has dropped into the fashion of changing the designs of its mailing franks more frequently than almost any other nation, and gradually the first Republic of the New World has come to the proud position of possessing postage stamps that are more artistic than those sent out from any other country.

It is not easy to understand what an immense amount of work is required by the advent of new styles tn this postal currency. What, with the men who manufacture the paper, the two or three thousand men and women who assist in printing, and gumming the stamps, the toilers who help in transporting the new products to the printing presses, and the eighty thousand postmasters and clerks who sell the stamps to the public, it is estimated that fully one hundred thousand persons have a hand in preparing for a postage stamp opening.

For upwards of a decade the national government has been printing its own postage stamps; that is, the work has been done at the big institution at Washington, known as the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, which is a branch of the Treasury Department, and designed primarily for the printing of national currency; but the gigantic task may at any time revert to private individuals or a corporation, if a disposition is shown to do the work cheaper than the government can do it.

Every year, the Post Office Department advertises for bids for furnishing the postage stamps and the Treasury Department submits a proposition in exactly the same manner as the other bidders; but the plant of the big

money factory at the national capital is so perfectly equipped that the manufacture of stamps can be carried on at a cost of less than five cents a thousand, and apparently the bank note companies which formerly supplied stamps have concluded that there would be no profit in the the transaction at such a price.

Engraving the plates, which is used in the production of postage stamps is a delicate operation. Perhaps a dozen different engravers each an expert in his particular line, contributes to a design for a stamp that is not an inch square. One supplies the vignette, a second cuts the delicate scroll work, a third furnishes the artistic lettering, and so on.

The original plate bearing a stamp design, although baked until it is almost as hard as a diamond, it is never employed in the actual printing.

It is much to precious for that, since, were it destroyed, it would in all probability, be impossible to engrave a new plate that would be an exact duplicate in every delicate detail. Accordingly, the original plate constitutes a steel die with which impressions are made on soft steel, and these latter, termed replicas, are used, after hardening, for the actual printing.

Postage stamps are printed in sheets of four hundred, and all the printing is done in an immense room known as the beehive, containing over three hundred hand presses, each requiring for its manipulation the services of two operators, one an expert plate printer, and the other his woman assistant, whose duty it is to feed the press the blank sheets of paper and remove them after they receive the impression. The ink is applied by means of a hand roller and inasmuch as the varied hues inevitably tinge the hands and faces and clothing of the workers, the immense press room presents a picturesque spectacle of kaleidoscopic color.

Gumming the stamps is an important process and those persons who never moisten a stamp without momentary uneasiness regarding the possible presence of germs or other evils will doubtless be reassured could they realize the many precautions surrounding the preparation and application of the sticky stuff most familiar to the American tongue. The gumming is done by an electrical machine, and each sheet of stamps, after receiving the baptism of mucilage, is carried by an endless chain, operating like a miniature sidewalk, through a wooden tunnel where the temperature is one hundred and thirty degrees Fahrenheit, and from which the sheets emerge with the mucilage perfectly dry.

To meet the different conditions of the seasons of the year,

(Continued on Page iii)

Try one of Our "58 Varieties" of
STAMP ALBUMS
CENTURY STAMP COMPANY
Largest Variety of Philatelic Supplies in the World MONTREAL, CAN.

BRITISH COLONIALS
80 var. from B. Honduras, B. Guiana, Mauritius, Grenada, Malay States, etc. 25c
No cut squares, revenues or cards, only adhesive postage.

125 VAR. FOREIGN
from Cuba (new issue, 2 var.), Mexico (five kinds), unused Canal Zone, etc. only 16c. Forest A. Black, of Mass., writes: "Your 10c. packets are the best I ever saw." Choice Approvals at 60 per cent

Vernon P. Pierce & Co.
Manchester, Michigan

This is worth 25c.
On any order over 50c either from this advertisement or from our approvals we will allow you 25c in stamps if you clip out this ad. and return it with your order.

We Want to Wake You Up
to the fact that you are losing money every week by not patronizing us. It will pay you to give us a trial as we intend to please you.

25 all diff. 20th century, only				$0.05
30	"	"	"	.10
50	"	"	"	.15
60	"	"	"	.20
100	"	"	"	.40
125	"	"	"	.60
15	"	Catalogue 3c each		.12
25	"	" 4c "		.37
10	"	" 10c "		.50
75	"	" 2c "		.20
100	"	" 2c "		.40

Our Motto: Quality, First, Last and all the Time
If interested in Approvals, write us, NOW.

Sterling Supply Co
Toronto, Canada.

Belgium will shortly issue special stamps in connection with the International Exhibition at Brussels. They are to be four values, 1, 2, 5 and 10 centimes respectively and will be sold for sums in excess of their face value, viz., 2, 4, 6 and 15 centimes, the balance being reserved for the Home for Female Consumptives. These stamps will be only valid for postage in Belgium itself, and will be on sale only during the run of the exhibition. The design will consist of a reproduction of Van Dyck's famous picture of "St. Martin sharing his cloak with a Beggar."

ARGENTINA

20 varieties	.08
30 "	.15
40 "	.30
50 "	
60 "	
70 "	
80 "	1.20

Prepaid.
CHALLENGE STAMP CO.
Grand Island, Neb., U.S.A.

Back Numbers
of THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST
A limited number of April and May issues left. 5c each, postpaid. Better send now.
ANDREW KING, ROULEAU, SASK

Engraving in June

The Attleboro Philatelist will publish a Catalog of all Precancelled Stamps issued by the U. S.

The list will be illustrated with the various types of overprint and will be of great value to collectors of Precancels. Subscription 25c per year, Canada and Foreign 40c, Single copies 5c. Published by E. Percy Collingwood, Attleboro, Mass.

THE TRANSCRIPT

Is Published Weekly

for the benefit of

Collectors of Stamps, Coins, Curios

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—One year 25c. Any part of the world.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Five cents an inch. Exchange notices, four words for one cent.

JOHN K. HOWARD

Dallas, Georgia.

All papers reproducing this ad. will have same space in above papers.

Greatest English Collectors' Paper

Collectors' Journal

Largest English Paper Published for Collectors of

Postage Stamps, Coins, Picture Post Cards, Curios, China, Autographs, Natural History.

Foreign Exchange Advertisements from All Parts of the World.

60 Pages in Every Issue

Subscription.—50c for twelve issues. Post free to any part of the world.

Advertisements.—40c per inch display. Exchange notices, 4 words 2c. All ads. 3 insertions price of two.

All remittances by Foreign Money Orders or Bank Notes.

Philatelic Printing & Publishing Co.,

Printers and Publishers,

Rotherham, England.

All papers reproducing this advertisement six times receive same space in above paper.

Greatest English Collectors' Paper

I BUY STAMPS, COINS I SELL

I buy and sell Stamps, Coins, Medals Paper Money, Curiosities, Relics, Books and entire collections purchased for cash. Send what you have or description of same. Cash always ready.

Special Offer.—25 rare silver, nickel and copper coins, many over 150 years old, only $1.00 postpaid. Write me regarding anything you have to sell or wish to purchase. LOUIS HORN, Jr., Cor. Black, Grafton Sts., Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A.

India Invites You

To exchange picture postcards, stamps, coins, correspondence, etc., and to make friends, in Asia, America, Africa and Europe, join the "ASIAN EXCHANGE CLUB" and get its journal "THE INDIAN PHILOCARTIST" free. Annual fee two shillings only. Address, Hon. Secy. "RAMA HOUSE," Poona, India.

SPECIAL OFFER!

The New York Philatelist

and

The Canadian Philatelist

both for one year for

35c.

Both papers are worth the full subscription price, but as a special inducement to rapidly increase our subscription list we make the above offer.

Send amount by Money Order to either

F. J. DEMPSEY, 593 Quincy St., Brooklyn, N.Y.,

or

ANDREW KING, Rouleau, Sask., Can.